

1877
(L.R.)

File No 14 of 77
Serial No. 1-2.

Sub: Revision of Assessment of the
Kavaldung Taluk

(80)

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

1-2

~~Major~~ Part-B for April 1878.

SUBJECT.

Revision of the assessment of the Kavalbung
Taluk.

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From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner
Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated Bombay 30th March 1878.

Despatched

Received

11 April -
ENCLOSURES No. 9.

General No. 320
No.

Section	R.R.
File No.	4-1877
Serial No.	1

Submits proposals
for the revision of the
assessment of the Kow
droog Talooka of the
Shimoga District of the
Nagar Division:—

to be done at once

11-4-78 D.S. H.R.
(5)

No. 320 of 1878

Baker

From,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner Mysore.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

for the Government of the Territories of His Highness

the Maharajah of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's Office

Dated Bombay 30th March 1878.

I have the honor to forward
for the consideration of the Chief
x No 959 of 18th December 1877. Commissioner the appended letter
54
from the Acting Superintendent
Revenue Survey and subsequent
correspondence with the Commissioner
of Division and Deputy Commissioner
of the District the whole relating
to the proposed revision of the
assessment and introduction of the
Survey Settlement into the entire

⁵
Kowlydroog Talooka of the Shimoga
District of the Nagur Division.

² This is the third of the
purely Mulnad Talookas which
have come under the Survey
Settlement. Sagur and Nagur
having been already settled, and
the settlement appears now to
be working satisfactorily there
both for the Government and
the people. The rates of assessment
introduced into those Talookas
have formed a base on which
to fix rates for Kowlydroog
which is very similar to Nagur
in physical character and much
on a par in communications.

³ I will not follow the
Supt.

Superintendent through his ⁴ general description of the characteristics of the Talooka. which supplies all necessary information on the point but will proceed at once to a consideration of the revenue details:—

4 Para 29 shows the total collections for each year of the last twenty five. Commencing with Rupees 111,382 actually collected in 1851/2 and thence annually increased to Rupees 1,29,499 in 1867/8, the usual year of highest collections in Mysore, thence a slight fall occurs till 1872/3 followed as also usually occurring by a slight reaction in the last two or three years

years preceding the settlement:—

5. The precise nature of the remissions appearing in column 4 of the statement at Para 29 of the Superintendent's report seems to have been a matter of discussion between the Acting Superintendent and the Acting Commissioner of the Sugar Division. The former asserts that they are merely outstanding balances remaining at the end of the year but eventually collected. The acting Commissioner doubts the correctness of this. An examination of the figures of all the columns of the statement at Para 29 for the last three years leads irresistibly to the conclusion that

been added to the demand for 1875/6
as the figures clearly show,
which could not have been the
case had it been an absolute
remission on account of resigned
land as supposed by the Acting
Commissioner:—

From the nature of the
revenue records in these Mulnad
Talookas it is evident that we
have no knowledge whatever of
the area of land occupied in
any year, it is known what sum
was recorded as the account
or "Wurg" of any holder of land
in any year, beyond that nothing
is known. If land was newly
occupied and added to an existing

6
that the amounts in column 1
were only outstanding balances at
the end of the year, collected for
the most part in the following
year, why this plan of leaving some
considerable sum outstanding at
the end of each year to be added to
the demand of the following year
should have commenced in 1874/
does not appear, but supposing
this to be the correct explanation
the actual collections of 1875/6 as
shown will be but little under
the true revenue of that year,
the portion remaining outstanding
from the previous year and
collected in that year being, with
about Rupees 1600 equal to the
portion

portion of the revenue ¹⁰ of 1875/6 standing over for collection to 1876/7.

6. The Acting Commissioner in Para 3 of his letter N^o 596 of the 12th February (appended) states that these so called outstanding balances are really remissions due to Mr Bourings orders allowing portions of Wargs to be resigned and a corresponding remission of revenue to be made. But it is well known that very few, if any, cases of such resignations and reduction of demand have occurred, mainly from practical difficulties connected with working the order; and secondly it is evident that the outstandings of 1874/5 have been

Wurg the amount of addition to the existing record rested solely on information given by the Shanbog.

Reductions of assessment were given on account of resigned Wurgs the amount so reduced appearing under the Shura Baki head whether the land was really abandoned, or was not gradually again appropriated and cultivated there could be no certainty, the Shanbogs alone knew anything about the matter and information derived from them is notoriously not to be trusted.

It is wonderful that so much revenue was collected in the Talookas so managed and with
So

so little fluctuation from year to year. The only explanation is that in ordinary years it was made to be felt that the revenue of the preceding year must be maintained some increase was required in good times and some decrease suffered to pass in bad times inferior seasons and years of low prices. For any kind of systematic control of the revenue in these Talookas no base whatever existed in the old revenue accounts.

8 In his 40th Para the Superintendent details the rates of assessment proposed for this Talooka. These are as already stated placed on a base closely parallel

with¹¹ that of the rates of assessment in the already settled Mulnad Talookas and those contiguous to them. The precise grouping of villages and rating of each group in this Talooka was the subject of long consideration between the Superintendent and myself in person, for at first sight it appeared possible that rates closely in accordance with those imposed in adjacent and similarly situated Talookas would cause an absolute reduction of existing revenue, a result which certainly was not to be looked for in a Talooka where the power of the Shanbogs had been so great, a power

estimated Survey assessment of the ⁶⁴ purely Government lands amount to Rupees 1,33,983 and that of the Government revenue in those Wargs which have Enams charged on them amounts to Rupees 10,565 a total of Rupees 1,44,548. But from this gross revenue we have, as shown in the Superintendent's 52nd Para, to deduct about Rupees 2,000 on account of contribution to the Irrigation Fund and about Rupees 9,000 on account of remuneration to the village officers on the sanctioned scale. This is however in my opinion a full Rupees 1500 too much and Rupees 7,500 will quite suffice which sum I accordingly deduct making

15

power they were likely to do ¹² more
for their own benefit than for
that of Government.

9 The rates as now fixed
upon will I believe give a fairly
satisfactory result to the treasury
and certainly they should not
press upon the holders of land,
except on such as have hitherto
by favour held on unduly low
rates.

10 The estimated result of the
rates proposed is shown in the
statement at Para 51 of the Super-
intendents report. The total collect-
ions of the last year recorded is
shown in Para 29 as Rupees 1,30,07
this as stated in Para 5 above
includes

includes¹³ a certain sum outstanding¹⁶
from the previous year this being
again compensated for by a somewhat
similar amount carried over to the
next year which does not appear
in the returns. Now this system
of a certain sum of outstandings
occurring commenced in 1874/5 does
not appear but there can be no
doubt that such has been the
case and the above sum of Rupees
1,30,076 within a small sum represents
the revenue due to that year
after including a similar sum
carried over as a similar outstand-
ing to the following year. Then
against Rupees 1,30,076 the approximate
revenue for 1875/6 we find that the
estimated

making¹⁰ the total deduction Rupees 9500 which leaves the net Govern-
-ment revenue at Rupees 1,35,048,
against Rupees 1,30,076 collected in
1875/6 and Rupees 1,28,628 the average
collection of the past ten years.
This is but a very small increase
of revenue to look for on systematic
settlement in a Talooka like this
in which hitherto the lower class
of Officials have had so much
in their power and in which
therefore many cases of irregularly
low assessment might be looked
for:—

11 In order to ascertain
beyond doubt that the revenue
above estimated as the result of
the

the settlement was all that we⁶⁶
could justly look to obtain, after the
Superintendent's report was in print
I examined all the detailed papers
in personal communication with the
Superintendent in order first to see
if no addition to it was possible
and if not how the comparatively
unfavourable revenue result was to
be accounted for. In the first
place it was found that in those
Mazones where there were large
Enam assignments the Survey
rates of assessment applied to the
Government land showed a decrease
on the old collections than else-
where, as though at the time the
present assessments were fixed the

assessment had been kept on a
higher standard to compensate for the
loss on assignments of revenue as
Enam, this was a common arrange-
ment in Mahratta revenue policy,
so much so that it was the recognized
practice in Sattara under the rule
of the last Rajah even since 1840 ever?
to compel Enamdars to hold a certain
proportion of Government land at
exceptionally high rates. It is well
known that the ancient Mysore
revenue arrangements were deeply
affected by Mahratta practice. We
are going to allow the Enam assign-
ment at its recorded valuation and
cannot compensate for this by such
an arrangement as that described
therefore

to provide Enams of the value ^{or} confirmed, as for instance in Cases 5 and 8, in other cases where the assessment of the Maginnee is but little more than the value of the Enam to be confirmed. it is certain that in individual cases Enams will be found actually in possession of less land than will meet the valuation confirmed. Altogether from the settlement of the Enams some small addition to the estimated amount of revenue realizable under the settlement may be looked for how much it is utterly impossible to say with any precision but we may not be wrong at estimating it at Rupees 1500 to Rs

therefore loss of revenue in the ¹⁸ villages with heavy Enam assignment is unavoidable. But though as stated in the 34th Para of the Superintendents report the Enam assignments allowed by the Enam Commission amount to about Rupees 30,000 it does not follow that this entire amount will be lost to the treasury. If an individual Enamdar is found to be actually holding less than the valuation confirmed to him the excess is not made up to him by an addition to his holding, and the difference between the amount which would have been confirmed had the Enamdar been found in possession ^{an}

19 22
and that actually held becomes a gain to the treasury while any excess ~~is~~ found above that confirmed is resumed, therefore the total amount confirmed is the maximum amount which can prove to be the ultimate survey assessment of the Enams assuming that every individual Enam is in actual possession of at least the full amount confirmed, while certainly some will be found to be holding somewhat less.

12 From the statement B. appended to the Superintendent's report it will be seen that in some cases the assessment of the whole lands of the Magunee is insufficient to

Rupees 2000 saved out of the amount
of the gross revenue of the Talooka
set apart in the estimate for the
settlement of the Enams.

13 Next a careful examination
of the assessment tables applied to
this Talooka in calculating out the
rates led me to believe that the
classification valuation of the medium
classes of rice land, those in fact
most commonly met with here;
would justly bear a small increase
which will result in an increase of
actual assessment of from one to two annas
per acre in those kinds of land, this
adjustment will give an increase of
about Rupees 2000 over the estimate in
the Superintendent's report.

There

garden reduced by one half. ²⁴

15 The following then is the estimated revenue result of the settlement as amended by me. —

	Rupees.
Survey assessment of Government lands including Government portion of mixed Enam as estimated by the Superintendent.	1,44,548
Add estimated gain in conversion of Enams as by Para 12 above.	1,500
Add increase from adjustment of rates.	2,000
	1,48,048
Deduct amended estimate of sum required for village officers remuneration and irrigation cess.	9,500
	1,38,548

There is some area of Government unoccupied assessed wasteland in this Talooka as shown in the Superintendents 43rd Para. I do not reckon on much of the dry crop land being taken up but we may expect that some of the garden and rice land, jointly bearing Survey assessment Rupees 8115, being taken up at or soon after the settlement. But on the other hand we must be prepared for some small proportion of the land now recorded as occupied being thrown up at the settlement for two reasons, first that on the introduction of the settlement do the people for the first time obtain the

the privilege of resigning parts of Murgs, that is any entire Survey No forming part of a Murg, and obtaining a reduction of assessment to the amount of the Survey assessment of that number, and secondly a good deal of land is always pointed out at the time of the Survey as belonging to a Murg for the mere purpose of securing the refusal of it at the settlement at the time of which some only may be retained. We may perhaps look to see the area of unoccupied waste decrease a little in the year after the settlement but in three or four years afterwards I should hope to see at least the assessment of the waste rice and garden

16 ~~25~~ Total Rupees 1,38,548 net
revenue against Rupees 1,30,076 collected
in 1875/6 and Rupees 1,28,437 the
average of the last five years.
Moreover by the occupation of
land at present waste, by improve-
ments in the administration of the
Kan Shist alluded to in Para 49 of
the Superintendents report and by
some reduction in the arable waste
area it is possible that the ^{net} Revenue
in the year after the settlement
may amount to Rupees 1,40,000 and
in two or three years afterwards
be farther increased by another
thousand or two. There is nothing
very striking in this result, which
is certainly not based on any
very

very sanguine estimate, ²⁶ but it is not
entirely unsatisfactory giving in round
numbers Rupees 12000 a year more
than the average collections of recent
years as immediate increase of revenue

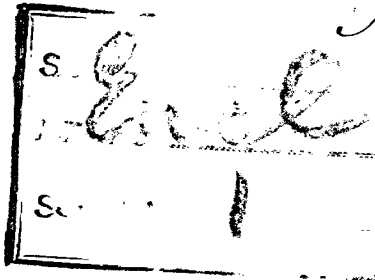
17 The local funds are quite
a separate question the old half
anna cess gave in the Government
and Enam lands Rupees 5738 the
new one anna cess will give Rupee
12,352 an additional amount which
should enable a good deal to be done
in the way of opening up cross line
of communications.

18 The question of the Enams
in this Talooka will cause no farth
trouble, recent orders having dispose
of every point connected with the
final

final disposal of this long vexed question which has so greatly hampered the settlement in the other Mulnad and semi Mulnad Talookas of the Kugur Division.

19 The Acting Commissioner of the Kugur Division in his letter appended to that of the Superintendent has nothing special to say about the rates which is not fully met in the rejoinder of the Superintendent appended. As for any fear that the rates of assessment may prove any where too high, that may be dismissed at once. If there was doubt at all the only one in my mind was whether we were obtaining all the revenue

To, No 960 of 1878 30



The Commissioner
Nagar Division.

Survey Superintendents' Office
Bangalore 18th December 1877

Sir,

I have the honour herewith to forward my report No 959 of 18th Instant to the address of the Survey & Settlement Commissioner of Mysore regarding the proposals for the introduction of the Survey rates into the 743 Government villages of the Kavaladurga Taluk of the Shimoga District of your Division for perusal and return with such remarks as you may desire to make

at

revenue which the State had a right to expect under a settlement of this Talooka. I think however now that with the modifications in the Superintendent's estimate above shown, ~~that~~ the settlement as proposed may be confidently recommended as fairly just to all parties.

20 I have been delayed some time in forwarding these papers in consequence of the Commissioner having lost the map of the Talook forwarded to him with the report by the Superintendent and another copy having to be prepared I shall be obliged by these proposals receiving early consideration and by

29
by the Superintendent being informed
direct of the decision on them
as the season for introducing
settlements is fast passing on in the
Mulnad.

Your obedient Servant
H. H. H.
Survey and Settlement Commissioner
Mysore

at an earliest convenience.

31

I have &c.

Signed J. W. M. Anderson
Offg Superintendent
Revenue Survey & Settlement
Mysore

True copy

[Signature]

Offg Supt. Mysore Rev Survey

No. 959 of 1877

From the MAJOR J. W. M. ANDERSON,
Officiating Superintendent,
Mysore Revenue Survey.

(THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
of Mysore.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, 18th December, 1877.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the revision of the assessment of the Kavaledrug Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

2. The Kavaledurg Taluk lies between Shimoga and the western ghauts and is bounded on the North by the Nagar Taluk, on the East by Shimoga, on the South by Lakvalli and Koppa, and on the West by South Canara.

3. In this Taluk there are in all 743 villages, which are subdivided into Magnis as shown in the following statement. Some of these Magnis are compact as to their several boundaries, but the villages composing others especially those of Argur, Agrahar and Madwanknad are so intermixed that it is difficult to say how they came to be formed into the present sub-divisions.

Number.	MAGNI.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Inam Villages.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hanageri ...	48	...	48
2	Mundakar ...	100	...	100
3	Kalkodgi ...	6	...	6
4	Situr ...	36	...	36
5	Hurli ...	41	...	41
6	Arga ...	61	...	61
7	Salur ...	3	...	3
8	Bhadrajpur ...	8	...	8
9	Megarvalli ...	28	...	28
10	Mandgaddi ...	35	1	36
11	Almani ...	48	...	48
12	Muttur ...	87	...	87
13	Agrahar ...	49	...	49
14	Mudhuvanknad ...	78	...	78
15	Malur ...	101	...	101
16	Agumbi ...	13	...	13
17	Kavaledurga ...	1	...	1
	Total.....	743	1	744

4. Kavaledrug has an extreme length from East to West of about 35 miles and breadth from North to South of about 16 miles; its total area including the one Inam village, is according to our Survey 304,657 acres or about 476 square miles.

Natural Characteristics &c.

5. The Head Quarter of the Amildar is at Tirth-halli which is built on the North bank of the Tunga River and is fairly central in its position.

6. This Taluk is essentially Malnad in its nature, and hills, forests, Supari gardens and running streams are the prevailing characteristics; ranges of hills run in every direction, the highest being those near the ghauts on the West and the Shenkar Range running North and South through the eastern Magnis.

7. The Eastern and southern portions are heavily wooded. The undulating country in the centre and North is more open and the unculturable portions usually covered with grass with bushes intermixed; in the West heavy jungle again appears, the tops of the hills only being bare; in the forests open patches often occur, owing to the laterite rock cropping up so close to the surface as not to allow sufficient nourishment for the growth of anything but a little poor white grass.

8. In the vicinity of large stretches of garden the forest has often almost entirely disappeared in consequence of the reckless cutting of the trees for the sake of the leaf-manure required for the Supari cultivation.

9. The Tunga River which rises in the adjacent Koppa Taluk flows through the centre of this one and is joined near Tirth-halli by the Begarhalla a large nullah which rises near Shringeri. With the exception of the extreme North-west which drains into the Sheravate or Geresoppa River, the remainder of the Taluk forms part of the basin of the Tunga; this river is not used in any way for irrigation.

10. The rainfall varies much from nearly 350 inches at Agumbi, to an average of 121.55 inches according to the register kept at Tirth-halli during the last 3 years.

11. The climate is cool and fairly healthy; there is the usual amount of fever common to all the Malnad Taluks and I cannot agree with the extreme view of its effects taken by Mr. Meiklejohn in his report attached, Cholera and small-pox occasionally occur, the latter being I think more dreaded by the inhabitants than the former.

12. The productions are Supari, cardamoms, black pepper and rice, to these may be added a small quantity of coffee. Sugar-cane is grown for local consumption only.

13. The Supari produced is of good quality and is stated by Mr. Stokes in his report on the Nagar Malnad to be considered inferior only to that of Kalasa and Sagar. Most of the gardens are well tended; those in the West owing to the heavy rainfall suffer more than the others from "Kolirog" or mildew which is the disease from which Supari everywhere suffers more or less; the mode of cultivating supari has been entered into at length in previous reports.

14. There are no European coffee gardens, and those held by Natives are few in numbers and carelessly tended, the cultivation is I think likely to increase in a few years.

15. The rice grown is mostly of the coarser varieties, and there is comparatively little land cultivated with double crops, this is owing more to custom, and to the attention of the people being concentrated on their gardens than to any natural difficulties. In the high lying rice lands called "Maki lands" ragi and some few dry crops are grown, except in such places there is little dry crop cultivation of any sort.

16. There are no tanks of any importance, the few that exist are mostly small "Kattis" with earthen bunds, and the water is let out by gradually cutting a way through these. The rainfall alone is sufficient for the greater portion of the rice crops, and the gardens are irrigated either from the small kattis above mentioned or from one of the numerous hill-streams which are to be found running nearly all the year round. A season of drought is almost unknown and the crops are more likely to suffer from an excess rather than a deficiency of water. No irrigation of any sort from the Tunga River exists.

YEAR.	Rs. per Khandi.		Rupees per maund of 44 Seers.				REMARKS.
	Rice.		Supari 1st Sort.	Pepper.	Cardamom.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1856-57	5 8 7	3 2 4	3 1 8	29 4 0			
1857-58	9 8 0	4 14 8	4 5 0	28 12 9			
1858-59	9 5 0	4 7 2	4 0 0	26 12 0			
1859-60	9 14 8	4 13 4	3 12 0	28 0 0			
1860-61	10 0 0	4 14 5	3 12 0	34 10 8			
1861-62	9 13 4	3 5 0	3 5 0	42 12 10			
1862-63	8 2 2	4 4 0	3 5 8	51 12 10			
1863-64	9 0 5	5 12 4	3 10 4	68 5 10			
1864-65	15 14 6	5 5 8	4 0 0	51 0 8			
1865-66	12 7 7	6 10 6	3 8 0	52 0 0			
1866-67	14 0 11	7 9 0	3 7 4	0 0			
1867-68	11 15 1	7 8 4	3 7 4	0 0			
1868-69	9 14 0	7 10 8	3 8 0	0 0			
1869-70	12 1 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	0 0			
1870-71	13 11 6	7 2 8	4 9 10	106 10 3			
1871-72	11 3 0	6 10 0	4 10 0	97 10 8			
1872-73	11 6 0	5 5 9	6 9 0	74 3 7			
1873-74	11 2 7	5 0 0	8 0 4	53 9 4			
1874-75	10 2 11	3 14 7	6 2 11	38 13 4			
1875-76	10 12 6	6 12 3	5 8 0	40 0 0			

30. It will be seen on looking at the above statements that the actual collections have varied little during the whole period under review and least of all during the last 10 years, this I consider is owing principally to the existence of the warg system which as noted in previous reports allows little elasticity to the revenue, and partly also to the natural difficulties of the country and the system of Revenue Management which obtains to a marked degree in this and the adjoining Koppa Taluk, and which prevents the Taluk officials from exercising any great amount of check on the subordinate village officers.

31. This Taluk is broken up into nearly 750 villages each of which has its separate village accounts, the lands composing these so called villages, instead of being all situated within one ring fence, are often found to be scattered all over the country, an isolated piece of 20 acres of rice land will sometimes be found to belong bit by bit to four or five different villages situated miles apart, and with other village lands intervening between this block and the head quarter lands of the villages.

32. To add to the above confusion as to the lands that actually compose the village, or probably in consequence of it, the Shanbogs have a custom of keeping their demi official accounts by "koes," i. e. by the valleys in which the cultivation exists irrespective of the villages to which the lands belong, and then making up their official village accounts from these memos; I cannot help thinking that this must give rise to many errors, some unintentionally, some possibly not, but with the village lands scattered as they are at present some such practice is really necessary to enable a Shanbog to get through his work. After the Survey settlement is introduced I intend to submit proposals for the amalgamation of many of these villages on the principle that has already been sanctioned for the Sagar Taluk where the same state of things existed to a minor degree.

33. The whole Taluk containing 743 Govt. villages is divided into 15 Shanbogs charges, but actually 27 individuals now perform the duties; even with this increase to their numbers their charges are often enormous. One man now looks after 63 villages and there are several Shanbogs who have charge of 50 villages each; with charges of such magnitude it is impossible that they can conduct their duties efficiently.

34. The Inams are very numerous and complicated; as to their extent I find that the Superintendent of Inam settlements has confirmed lands to the estimated value of nearly Rs. 50,000 on Jodi payment of about Rs. 25,000 besides cash Inams of about Rs. 1500 value; the exact locality of this land is known to no man; an ordinary case is for a man to hold a Govt.

17. As in the remainder of the Malnad the Forests are of two sorts viz. Dry Forest and Kan. The former produce teak, Matti, Nandi and the other usual hard woods, together with bamboos; in the latter the trees though growing often to an enormous size are mostly useless for timber. Compared to the Kams of Sorab and Sagar little pepper grows in these and the most valuable product is the sago-palm from which the intoxicating liquor commonly used is extracted. A great number of these Kams are held on the payment of "Kan Shist" by the Gowdas or Halapayaks of the villages in which they are situated; many of them appear suited for the growth of coffee.

Forests.

18. A large proportion of the cultivation is in the holding of Brahmins and Namdari Gowdas who do little or no field work themselves, they have a certain number of labourers who work for them; in the wilder parts these labourers are in every thing but name the slaves they used to be in old times and are fed, clothed, housed and married by their masters, they are generally divided into the two heads of "Hut" or "Mun" "Alus" and "Honalus" the former being considered to form a portion of the estate on which they are born, the latter to be the private property of the owner unconnected with the land.

Labor and Wages.

19. This local labour not being sufficient for the requirements of the cultivation is supplemented by coolies, mostly from the country below the ghauts, who come in great numbers in the cold weather and return again in May and June to their own country; the coolies get pay in kind and money equal to about 4 As. a day for a man and half that for a woman. These below-ghaut coolies can always be recognized by the peculiar head dress made out of the spathe of the Supari tree which they, both men and women, are accustomed to wear.

20. Kaveldrug will I think compare favourably with other Taluks of the Nagar Malnad with regard to made roads. From the Agumbi Ghaut which is the main line of traffic between South Canara and the North of the Mysore Province, two roads branch, one to Harriharpur which affects the Taluk under report to a very minor degree, and one to Shimoga; this last runs for nearly 50 miles through the very centre of the Taluk and being an old recognized road is well used. From Tirth-halli a road is being made to Nagar and Anantpur, it is not completed but is open for traffic.

Roads.

21. The above are the only made roads yet available for carts, but one is in contemplation from Argur to the Hulikal Ghaut in Nagar and one from near Tirth-halli to Harriharpur which will open up two of the most inaccessible portions of the country.

22. Country cart roads are few, and the greater portion of the internal traffic is carried on by means of pack bullocks or head loads; the former is not an objectionable mode of carriage in a country of this nature, as, with the opportunities for grazing available, every land owner keeps a great number of cattle for the sake of the manure they afford and these can be economically employed for a month or two each year in conveying produce to the local markets.

Cattle.

23. Cattle are numerous but of a poor description. Buffaloes are also to be seen in considerable numbers, but the breed of these also is inferior. Goats, sheep and horses or ponies are seldom met with.

24. There are no regular markets held in the Taluk, the Supari, rice &c., being generally bought by merchants who take them to Birur, Bellary and other centres of trade. Much of the produce is sold long before it is grown, or taken in payment of debts previously incurred.

Markets.

25. Everywhere the wing tenure prevails i. e., the entire estate be it large or small is held as one holding and no portion of it can be resigned or transferred. This tenure obtains throughout the Nagar Malnad and has been described at length in previous reports.

Tenure.

26. Manufactures are of such trifling nature that they deserve no notice.

Manufacture.

27. The exports consist of Supari to Bellary and Birur, rice to the coast, cardamoms to Haveri in the Dharwar country, and black pepper. The imports are piece goods and iron ware from Mangalore, dry grains, tobacco, iron and cattle from the plains. There is no record available from which the value of either exports or imports can be estimated.

Exports and Imports.

28. Abstract of the statistical information collected by our classers is given in the following statement.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market towns.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
742	7,695	38,429	473	50,726	162	6,380	1	

The population gives an average of 81 to the square mile, or an average of 409 to the mile on the culturable area only. The number of carts is very small owing to the fact real trade being carried on by merchants who bring up their carts with them from the country.

29. In the following statements are given details as to the collections during the twenty five years and the prices that have obtained as far as be ascertained during the past 20 years.

YEAR.	Total Demand.	Remissions on account of.		Total Collections.	REMARKS.
		Shera baké &c.,	Failure of Crops &c.,		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1851—52	1,19,137	7,921	634	1,11,382	
1852—53	1,20,501	7,593	832	1,12,076	
1853—54	1,20,442	7,063	646	1,12,733	
1854—55	1,20,654	6,882	641	1,13,131	
1855—56	1,20,661	6,444	908	1,13,309	
1856—57	1,20,731	6,051	1,341	1,13,339	
1857—58	1,21,267	5,943	801	1,14,523	
1858—59	1,21,768	5,823	856	1,15,089	
1859—60	1,22,597	5,598	487	1,16,512	
1860—61	1,30,493	12,095	405	1,17,993	
1861—62	1,33,762	13,363	341	1,20,058	
1862—63	1,34,027	12,316	66	1,21,645	
1863—64	1,34,693	11,201	169	1,23,323	
1864—65	1,36,147	10,361	69	1,25,717	
1865—66	1,37,175	9,346	123	1,27,706	
1866—67	1,37,412	8,819	27	1,28,566	
1867—68	1,38,295	8,737	59	1,29,499	
1868—69	1,37,384	8,041	340	1,29,003	
1869—70	1,36,145	7,714	0	1,28,431	
1870—71	1,36,295	7,669	24	1,28,602	
1871—72	1,36,453	7,736	13	1,28,704	
1872—73	1,36,429	7,493	91	1,28,845	
1873—74	1,38,646	7,092	413	1,31,141	
1874—75	1,38,437	7,874	* 7,146	1,23,417	* These items are outstanding remissions. Vide p
1875—76	1,46,479	7,660	* 8,743	1,30,076	
Five years' average				1,23,437	
Ten years' average				1,28,628	
Twenty-five years' average				1,24,109	
Twenty-five years' average				1,21,793	

warg of old shist valuation of say 20 Pagodas, in this warg exists an Inam valued on paper at perhaps 10 Pagodas, but on which of his lands the Inam exist not even the Inamdar himself can tell. The whole question of these Inams in wargs, how the conversion from old shist value into its equivalent of actual land or assessment is to be made, and how allocatted is now I understand under consideration, and that the question may be finally and satisfactorily settled is of the greatest importance to the Taluk under report.

35. As wargs contain both cultivated and waste lands, it cannot be ascertained from the Taluk records whether any actual increase in the cultivation has taken place of late years ; even if land not really belonging to any warg is taken up for cultivation, it might easily be claimed as part of a warg, and in a wild country like this is, with the state of things referred to above, as long as the Shanbog was complaisant, it is not likely that it would come to the notice of the Taluk officials. Almost the only check that the Amildar can keep is to see that the actual collections paid in by each Shanbog for the total number of villages under his control, is maintained at about the same figure.

36. The remissions granted up to the year 1873—74 were insignificant, but in the last two years shown in above statement it will be noted that they stand at the large figures of Rs. 7,146 and 8,743 respectively ; on enquiry I find however that these sums are not really remissions but merely outstanding Balances allowed to stand over for collection in succeeding years, thus the Rs. 7,146 of 1874—75 is included in the collections, 1,30,076 of 1875—76 and the Rs. 8,743 of 1875—76 have probably since been realized. As however all the Taluk and village accounts have been carried out on the same principle showing these sums in the years in which they were realized and not in the year for which they are due I content myself with this explanation instead of incurring the delay which would be necessary for corrections throughout.

37. As usual in the Malnad Taluks the dry crop land has not hitherto borne any separate assessment, the previous collections under this head therefore are entered blank.

38. To exemplify the difficulty that I have experienced in estimating with any accuracy the result of the introduction of the rates proposed further on, I may notice that in numerous instances where the ryots and Shanbogs have pointed out the whole of the cultivated lands of a village to be Inam I find from the Taluk records that there have been considerable payments on account of Government (irrespective of course of Jodi) for the same village, or else that the amount of collections are altogether out of proportion to the Government lands that have been pointed out to us as such by the village officers, for instance in one village I find 2½ acres of garden land with a payment of Rs. 199 against the village in the Taluk records, in another 40 acres of rice land with Rs. 800 old collections, in a third 2 acres of rice and 1 of garden with old collections of Rs. 295. That these payments cannot have been made only on the lands pointed out to us by the village officers as the only Government lands in existence is patent but what and where the Government lands are we cannot ascertain until the Pot Pahani or Field comparison connecting the Survey and old accounts are carried out immediately preparatory to the introduction of the survey Rates, and even then much cannot be done until the orders of Government are issued concerning the allocation of the Inams referred to in para 34 above.

39. Under the circumstances related in the preceding paras I have considered it useless to prepare a statement in the usual way showing the effects of the proposed rates village by village, and trust that a statement Appendix A. prepared Magni by Magni may be considered sufficient.

40. The climate being tolerably uniform in its nature and everywhere of a kind sufficient to ensure fair crops of both rice and garden produce every year, the real advantage which one portion of the Taluk has over the other with regard to conveying its produce to market has been almost my sole guide in fixing the grouping and maximum rates proposed below.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry crop rates.	Maximum Rice rates	Maximum Garden rates.
I	214	1 0 0	6 0 0	20
II	356	0 12 0	5 8 0	18
III	173	0 8 0	5 0 0	16

In the 1st group are the Villages situated within easy reach of the made roads, in the 3rd group those situated in the difficult country near the ghauts, and in the wild country towards the South which is inaccessible to carts, the 2nd group is composed of Villages intervening between the 1st and 3rd groups.

41. These rates fit in with those previously sanctioned for the adjoining Taluks of Nagar, Anantpur (since abolished) and Shimoga. As regards the gardens which are the most valuable portion of this Taluk I consider that Kavaledruga produces supari equal if not superior in quality to that of Nagar, whilst the climate is equal and the country generally more accessible, and in comparison to Shimoga the soil and climate are superior and the means of communication inferior.

42. The effect of adopting the proposals set forth above will be I estimate as follows.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	214	1,094	16,586	15-2-7	6,239	18,530	2-15-6	895	344	0-6-2	8,228	35,460
II	356	2,046	27,393	13-6-3	10,979	29,873	2-12-6	942	264	0-4-6	13,967	57,530
III	173	1,659	21,829	13-2-6	7,802	19,100	2-7-2	354	64	0-2-11	9,815	40,993
3	743	4,799	65,808	13-11-5	25,020	67,503	2-11-2	2,191	672	0-4-11	32,010	1,33,983

43. The waste land and its assessment are shown in the following statement.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	214	23	126	5-7-8	940	2031	2-2-7	1499	494	0-5-3	2462	2651
II	356	114	708	6-3-4	1731	3531	2-0-8	4283	1150	0-4-4	6128	5389
III	173	50	359	7-2-0	800	1360	1-11-2	327	57	0-2-9	1177	1776
3	743	187	1193	6-6-1	3471	6922	1-15-11	6109	1701	0-4-5	9767	9816

44. The next statement shows the extent and value of the lands which have been pointed out to us by the village officers as those on which Inam claims exist.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acre.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	214	516	7,522	14-9-2	5,490	16,836	3-1-0	825	293	0-5-8	6,831	24,651
II	356	908	12,462	13-11-7	7,643	20,724	2-11-5	1,361	349	0-4-1	9,912	33,535
III	173	183	2,343	12-12-0	1,294	3,106	2-8-11	51	8	0-2-6	1,528	5,457
3	743	1,607	22,327	13-14-4	14,427	40,666	2-13-1	2,237	650	0-4-8	18,271	63,643

As mentioned in Para 34 above, which portion of these lands will become Inam and which Government cannot until the orders of Govt. are issued disposing of this question, be ascertained, but I estimated that out of the total of Rs. 63,643 about Rs. 53,078 worth will be eventually confirmed as pure Inam (on payment of certain Quit-rent) and Rupees 10,565 worth will become Khalsat or ordinary Govt. land.

45. I have arrived at this estimate by taking the value of the land confirmed as Inam, by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements Magni by Magni, and after adding 10 per cent for difference in favour of Inamdar at time of conversion considered the remainder to be Government land. In addition to the land Inams there are cash Inams to the value of Rupees 1461 which will also have to be debited to this mixed Inam land. A detailed statement showing the figures of above are entered in Appendix B.

46. I cannot answer for the accuracy of this estimate as it will depend to a great extent on what orders Government may issue for the conversion and allocation of the Inam lands, but I think it will be found to be not very far out.

47. The next statement sums up in one Form the total result of the Survey valuation &c. of the whole Taluk, for the sake of comparison a column showing the collections for the year 1875-76, has been added.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Collection for Year 1875-76.	According to Survey.									
			Government Occupied.		Government Waste.		Total Waste and Occupied.		Alienated Lands.		Total Government and Inam.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	214	35,935	8,228	35,460	2,462	2,651	10,690	33,111	6,831	24,651	17,521	62,762
II	356	56,145	13,967	57,530	6,128	5,389	20,095	62,919	9,912	33,535	30,007	96,454
III	173	37,996	9,815	40,993	1,177	1,776	10,992	42,769	1,528	5,457	12,520	48,226
3	743	1,30,076	32,010	1,33,983	9,767	9,816	41,777	1,43,799	18,271	63,643	60,048	2,07,442
Area of unassessed waste lands, roads, village sites &c. ...											2,42,724	
Grass area of 1 Inam village ...											1,885	
Total area of the Kavaledurg Taluk i. e. about 476 square miles ...											3,04,657	

48. The realizations on account of grazing and minor items for last year amounted to Rs 1,469 only, and as I would recommend the same liberality being exercised in granting free grazing in this Taluk as has already been sanctioned in other Malnad Taluks, I will omit this item altogether from present consideration.

49. The collection for 1875-76 on account of Kanshist amounted to Rs. 865. I propose to assess the Kans after the settlement in accordance with what we may be able to learn of their individual merits, and on rates as nearly as practicable equivalent to those already obtaining in other Malnad Taluks previously settled. I must therefore omit this item also from present consideration.

50. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Local cess for 1875-76 produced Rs. 5,738 under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna rate will be Rs. 8,374 on the Government cultivated land and Rs. 3,978 on the Minor Inam land, total Rs. 12,352.

51. Having now shown all the old realization from different sources I will contrast the estimated result of the proposed settlement omitting the items of Kan-shist and grazing with the average collections for the last 5 years, I prefer doing this to contrasting with the collections for 1875-76 only, as for the reason referred to in para 36 above it is difficult to ascertain the exact sum which should be properly credited to that year alone irrespective of outstanding balances for former years which were then realized.

25

59. The transfers herein recommended have been shown in the accompanying sketch Map of the Taluk and colored blue and yellow respectively.

1. Chennikodgi.
2. Kushyavati.
3. Arsinkodgi.
4. Vadermalali.
5. Setur Kanshist.
6. Hurli Kanshist.

60. There is a difference between the number of villages shown by us and those entered in the Amildar's Dehejada of the Taluk which is caused by our having absorbed 6 Government villages as per margin of which the lands could not be identified in the field, into the adjoining villages.

61. The Amildar's Dehejada shows two Inam villages, we only one, this is owing to the village of Kelginnarsitota having been declared by the Superintendent of Inam settlements to be not a whole Inam village but to contain only Minor Inams; it therefore comes amongst our Government villages.

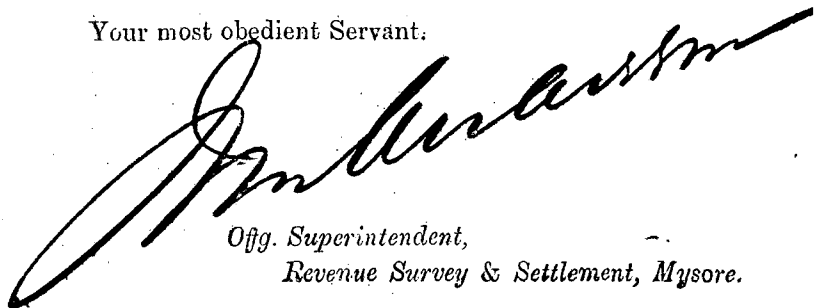
62. A short report by Mr. Meiklejohn who completed the classification of this Taluk is attached and I regret that owing to the circumstances noted in his para 24 the report is not so complete as it would otherwise have been.

63. In conclusion I have the honor to request that sanction may be given to the proposals herein contained so as to enable me to introduce the settlement into the Kavaledurga Taluk about the month of April next.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.



Offg. Superintendent,
Revenue Survey & Settlement, Mysore.

Average collections for the last 5 years	...	Rs. 128,437
Half anna local cess	...	4,190
Do on Minor Inam land	...	1,548
Total under old system		Rs...134,175.

Survey assessment on occupied lands	...	Rs. 133,983
Estimated value of the Government portion of the mixed Inam lands	...	10,565
One anna local cess	...	8,374
Do on Minor Inam lands...	...	3,978
Equivalent of the Irrigation cess on do	...	926
Total under survey system		Rs...157,826

52. Excluding all calculation of separately levied cesses there is a gross gain of about Rs. 9,000, but from this amount we must deduct as shown below on account of District Irrigation and about Rs. 2,000, and on account of pay to village Officers about Rs. 9,000 which will leave the net gain to Government by the proposed settlement Rs. 5,000.

53. In accordance with instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 5481 of 27th October 1874, the Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District and I have agreed in consultation that a rate of 3 pies per rupee on the wet assessment will suffice for the wants of this Taluk with regard to its probable requirements for irrigation works; this is the same rate as has been applied to the neighbouring Taluks of Nagar and Sagar and will produce about Rs. 2000 as contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund on account of the Government lands and Rs. 926 on account of the mixed Inams, total about Rs. 2900.

54. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, I have estimated the pay of the village officers at nearly Rs. 14,000, there appears to be little or no service Inam lands in their present possession but they are granted Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2329 yearly and the amount of their present pay is Rs. 2437 so that about Rs. 9000 will remain to be made good out of the treasury on this account.

55. There is always a good deal of uncertainty as to how the introduction of the Survey system will act immediately upon the retention or otherwise by the wargdars of the waste lands in their wargs; it appears only natural at first sight that the wargdars would only be too glad, now that they have the opportunity of doing so, to resign lands for which they have to pay assessment, and which they are unable to cultivate, but in our experience of the Malnad Taluks we have not found them ready to take advantage of this opportunity, partly I think owing to their being proverbially attached to landed property especially if it be hereditary, and partly to self interest in this latter, as their own tenants and cultivators might naturally prefer to hold land direct from Government than as sub-tenants of the wargdar, and did they do so in a short time the wargdar might find a difficulty in getting labourers to cultivate his own lands. I do not anticipate therefore that any great amount of resignation will take place on the introduction of our rates.

56. I think I have now entered upon every head that can be of use in considering the advisability of applying the proposed rates and in conclusion will contrast the average of these rates with those prevailing in the similarly situated Malnad Taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Anantpur (abolished.)

Description of Land.	Group.	Kavaledurga.		Sagar.		Anantpur.		Nagar.	
		Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Garden.	I	20	15-2-7	Rs. 25 for the whole.	I—20	Rs. 22 for the whole.	18-0-2	18-0-0	10-11-4
	II	18	13-6-3		II—18		15-14-1	15-0-0	10-15-4
	III	16	13-2-6		III—20		10-3-3	15-0-0	9-4-0
	IV	...	...		IV—17		9-8-8	...	...
	V	...	...		V—18		...	...	...
	VI	...	...		VI—15		...	...	...
Rice.	I	6-0-0	2-15-6	6-8-0	3-9-0	6-0-0	3-1-11	5-8-0	2-15-1
	II	5-8-0	2-12-6	6-4-0	3-3-10	5-8-0	2-11-4	5-0-0	2-13-0
	III	5-0-0	2-7-2	6-0-0	3-2-5	5-0-0	2-8-9	4-4-0	2-9-11
	IV	...	...	5-12-0	2-15-5	4-8-0	2-5-9	...	...
	V	...	...	5-4-0	2-7-8	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	4-12-0	2-4-6	...	...	...	...
Dry Crop.	I	1-0-0	0-6-2	1-0-0	I 0-5-10	1-4-0	0-6-0	0-12-0	0-4-3
	II	0-12-0	0-4-6	0-12-0	II 0-4-9	1-0-0	0-6-2	0-8-0	0-2-5
	III	0-8-0	0-2-11	0-8-0	III 0-5-8	...	0-6-5	...	...
	IV	...	...	...	IV 0-4-10	...	0-6-7	...	...
	V	...	...	...	V 0-4-8	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	VI 0-3-0	0-12-0	...	0-8-0	0-1-10

57. In accordance with instructions contained in para 32 of Chief Commissioner's No. ¹²⁷⁰⁹Rev. 360 of 14th March 1877, I beg to attach a statement containing nominal list of Inam villages contained in the Taluk under report.

58. It will be noticed on reference to the Map of the Kavaledrug Taluk that the Boundary on the Northern side is very irregular and should there be no objection on the part of the authorities I should propose to straighten the boundary by the transfer of villages as shown in this question has already been noticed in Chief Commissioner's order No. ¹²⁷⁰⁹Rev. 360 on the Nagar referred to above.

Villages now in Kavaledurga to be transferred to Nagar.

1. Hiri-Yogi
2. Kilambi
3. Maitawalli
4. Mallur
5. Gorigallu
6. Kadsur
7. Kerigirsu
8. Halandur
9. Kamachi (of Arga Magni)
10. Kamachi (of Bhadrappur do)

Villages now in Nagar to be transferred to Kavaledurga.

1. Mawadi
2. Umblibailu
3. Udgeri
4. Anigarsu
5. Yawalikop
6. Talgibailu
7. Karigondankop
8. Muniyuru
9. Bilalkop
10. Kumbarkop
11. Hiri Kalhalli
12. Chik Kalhalli
13. Chipankop.
14. M. Kodkodu
15. T. Kodkodu
16. Kerikop
17. Hadigalu
18. Minamanekop
19. Hoskop
20. Halwanhalli
21. Kamkodu
22. Gudliga
23. Horbailu
24. Bide
25. Kardiga
26. Dewarmalali
27. Vadermalali

by assessment of the 743 villages of the Kavaledurg Taluk of the
ed December 1877.

STANDARD ASSESSMENT.						CATTLE.			CARTS.						RE- MARKS.
am Lands.		Government Waste.													
Dry Crop.	Estimate of Value of Govt. portion of these lands.	Total Assessment.	Garden Assess- ment.	Rice Assessment.	Dry Crop Assess- ment.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	130	1,844	19	1,795	30	336	1,010	1,346	2	2	4	870	277	140	
59	545	1,070	369	590	111	985	2,796	3,781	0	1	1	2,786	544	476	
1	203	69	8	59	2	251	1,207	1,458	0	0	0	853	130	114	
27	414	47	0	41	6	482	949	1,431	0	0	0	1,476	254	241	
0	0	38	21	17	0	204	544	748	0	0	0	659	123	96	
128	3,509	529	23	407	99	625	1,977	2,602	0	31	31	3,200	514	283	
1	297	79	1	27	51	176	594	770	0	0	0	458	69	58	
130	0	484	108	134	242	825	2,484	3,309	12	5	17	2,207	453	403	
1	86	52	30	5	17	769	1,592	2,361	4	0	4	2,103	372	378	
6	72	559	20	483	56	617	1,521	2,138	35	11	46	1,492	303	298	
14	966	52	0	37	15	515	1,055	1,570	3	0	3	1,640	294	256	
42	1,604	339	40	283	16	1,592	3,715	5,307	1	4	5	3,975	798	735	
63	300	1,897	61	1,616	220	1,815	4,664	6,479	4	2	6	3,823	885	801	
47	576	1,524	429	603	492	1,149	4,905	6,054	11	1	12	4,196	796	532	
125	1,663	1,151	64	778	309	1,555	4,808	6,363	14	11	25	4,464	829	651	
5	1,661	82	0	47	35	1,822	3,039	4,861	6	0	6	5,163	1,020	869	
0	0	0	0	0	0	38	110	148	2	0	2	155	34	19	
650	12,026	9,816	1,193	6,922	1,701	13,756	36,970	50,726	94	68	162	38,429	7,695	6,380	

ams ...1,461

10,565

[Signature]
Offg. Supt. Rev. Survey. and Sett. in Mysore.

Appendix B.

Supplementary return showing how the estimated result of dealing with the mixed Inam and Government lands as shown in column 23 of Appendix A is arrived at.

Number.	NAME OF MAGNI.	BY SURVEY.								Value of land Inams confirmed by Inam Department in Rupees.	Add 10 per cent.	Total value of Inam which will be continued as far as practicable.	Remaining to Government out of mixed Inams in col. 10.	REMARKS.
		AREA IN ACRES.				ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.								
		Garden.	Rice.	Dry Crop.	Total.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry Crop.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Hanageri ...	5	107	6	118	53	293	1	347	197	20	217	130	The value of land in actual possession being less than the amount confirmed, only the amount in possession will be continued.
2	Mundakar ...	112	1,286	194	1,592	1,406	3,512	59	4,977	4,029	403	4,432	545	
3	Kalkodgi ...	11	95	4	110	115	270	1	386	166	17	183	203	
4	Situr ...	24	556	59	639	324	1,552	27	1,903	1,354	135	1,489	414	
5	Hurli ...	5	38	2	45	39	99	0	138	179	18	*138	0	
6	Araga. ...	68	1,291	437	1,796	853	3,710	128	4,691	1,075	107	1,182	3,509	
7	Salur ...	2	114	4	120	18	316	1	335	35	3	38	297	
8	Bhadrajpur ...	294	1,693	493	2,480	4,403	5,002	130	9,535	10,891	1,089	*9,535	0	
9	Megarvalli ...	18	118	4	140	191	328	1	520	395	39	434	86	
10	Mandgaddi ...	5	343	18	366	63	907	6	976	822	82	904	72	
11	Almani ...	87	596	49	732	1,096	1,540	14	2,650	1,531	153	1,684	966	
12	Muttur ...	287	2,110	125	2,522	3,770	5,606	42	9,418	7,104	710	7,814	1,604	
13	Malur ...	80	1,878	178	2,136	976	5,667	63	6,706	5,824	582	6,406	300	
14	Agrahar ...	205	1,019	173	1,397	3,434	2,676	47	6,157	5,074	507	5,581	576	
15	Madhuvanknad ...	308	2,480	472	3,260	4,416	7,423	125	11,964	9,365	936	10,301	1,663	
16	Agumbi ...	96	703	19	818	1,170	1,765	5	2,940	1,163	116	1,279	1,661	
17	Kavaledurga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Total...	1,607	14,427	2,237	18,271	22,327	40,666	650	63,643	49,204	4,917	51,617	12,020	

Deduct value of cash Inams (vide para 45 of Report) ...

Rs. 1,461

Estimated Net value of Govt. realization out of these lands ...

Rs. 10,565



Offg. Superintendent,

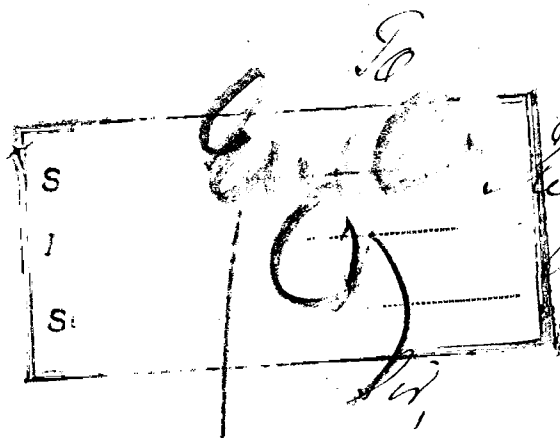
Revenue Survey and Settlement. M.118

No 596 An 1-

45
Nagar Division.
Commissioner's Office

Camp Chitaldurg 12th February 1878

Desps 16⁴



The Superintendent of
Revenue Survey in Mysore

With reference to your letter No 96
dated 18th ultimo, I have the honor to
forward copy of letter No 1059 dated
10th instant conveying observations on
the proposals for the introduction of the
Survey Settlement into the Chitaldurg
Taluk.

2. The description of the peculiar
features of this Taluk is so full that
no further remarks are needed.

3. I am not certain whether the
recessions shown for the years 1874-75
and 1875-76, and treated by you in
para 29 as my outstanding balances
are treated as such correctly. The late
Chief Commissioners of Mysore Mr. Baring

Recognized the difficulties of the Malnaad Wargadars who were prevented from resigning such portions of their holdings as they could not cultivate, and issued instructions for remissions being granted year by year as called for by the circumstances of individual cases. These instructions were acted upon in the two years under reference, and hence the figures shewn as remissions are correctly given as such.

4. The question of the Undefined Inams in Wargo has been laid before the Chief Commissioner who has already taken it up and called for further information as may be seen on reference to his printed proceedings of the 8th January 1878.

5. An opinion regarding the rates to be imposed could have

4)
been better offered by me at an earlier
stage when any views put forth would
probably have had weight with you in
arriving at a conclusion. I feel it
to be now rather an invidious task
to make any comment upon your
proposals seeing that my personal
knowledge of the country is rather
limited. I notice however that the
rates proposed are higher than those
of Nagar on the ground of the Road
communications of the Taluk being
better. Even allowing for this they are
still considered rather high in the
Hainjore and Jugumbi Magams,
and unless every point has been
fully taken into consideration be-
forehand they may press heavily
on the Ryots.

6 The transfer of villages so
as to adjust the boundaries of the
Taluk, is a measure of much utility
but requires careful arrangement.

and much local experience.

7. I have called upon the Auditor of the Saluk to submit his views generally, and I shall submit his Rep^y when received should it contain any point requiring notice.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Serv^t

H.

J. Hill

Off: Commissions
Lagar Bazaar

N^o 10 59.

69

Chimoga District

Deputy Commis^r Office

Dated 10th January 1878

To,

The Commissioner, Nagar Division

Sir,

With reference to your Docket N^o 885 dated 28th Ultimo (enclosures herewith returned) I have the honor to observe that it is evident that in revising the assessment of the Kowladroog Taluk, the survey Department has availed of itself of the experience gained in the other Mulvad Taluks. The rates appear not to exceed those in Nagar which are found as a rule to be satisfactory. It is perhaps well that the survey of this Taluk was put off to the last as it is intersected with a very great N^o of Ruams and there is much confusion in the existing accounts some of which cannot be trusted. It is

very

very desirable that the whole subject of these Inams should be early and finally disposed of. The proposed transfer of villages mooted in para 38 cannot but be of advantage, the existing confusion of villages in the two Taluks only giving unnecessary trouble.

I have &c
(Sigs) Y. N. Guruswami
For Dy Commissioner,
Mysore

"True copy"

K. Ramesh Babu
For offg. Commissioner
Nagar Division

SS

in Hannigeri and Augumtee Magnis
are considered high, I beg to point
out that these Magnis forming
portion of the difficult country
referred to in para 40 of the
report come under the III group
of villages and that the compa-
-ratively large increase in their
assessment is due not to high
survey rates but to the small
rates they have hitherto paid.
I would also notice that
concealed cultivation would
naturally exist to a greater
extent in the wilder portion
of the Taluk such as that
which composes the two Magnis
specially mentioned by you.

4 With regard to para 6.

the

84 No. 111 of 1878

57

To,

Encl

24

Sir,

The Commissioner

Nagar Division

Survey Superintendent's Office

Tarikeri 22nd February 1878

With reference to your letter No. 596 of 12th Instant containing remarks on the subject of my report on the Kavalaburga Taluk forwarded to you under this office letter No. 960 of 18th Dec 1877, I beg to inform you.

2 As regards the remissions for the year 1874-75 and 1875-7 treated by me as outstanding balances, this was in accordance with a report concerning the same in question submitted by the Amildar of the Taluk from which I understood the

SV ✓
these amounts were recoverable
as shown in para 36 of my report
and this seemed to be borne out
by the collections for 1875-76
being Rs: 1,30,076 in spite of the
remission for Rs: 8,743 entered for
that year but I would bring to
your notice that as for all
calculations of previous collections
see the actual collections (col: 5
of statement contained in para 29
of my report) have been taken
and not the total demand, the
question as to whether these
sums are pure remissions or
outstanding balances does not
affect the rates proposed by the
Survey.

3 With reference to your
para 5 suggesting that the rates
in

the ^{3rd} question of adjusting the boundary of the Taluk by transfer of villages was included in my report in accordance with Chief Commr's Orders on the subject quoted in my para 38; but whatever transfers may be eventually deemed necessary would take place long after the introduction of the Survey rates proposed and this point ^{might} ~~will~~ stand over for future report, and need not be taken into consideration when discussing the advisability of the rates proposed by me.

5 I would beg to draw your attention to the concluding para of my report where it is proposed to introduce the Survey Settlement into the

55
the Kanakadurga Taluk in April
next, and beg that if possible
you will make arrangements for
returning my original report with
your opinion thereon in time to
permit of my obtaining the sanction
of the Chief Commissioner of
Mysore to the rates in due
time.

I have &c.

Signed J. W. M. Anderson
Offs Superintendent
Mysore Rev Survey

Copy

J. W. M. Anderson

Offs Superintendent
Mysore Rev Survey

Commissioner

Mysore.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

~~Rev. Department General Department.~~

Dated Bombay 1st April 1878

Despatched

Received

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 326

The accompanying map
of the Howlydroog Talooka
with the accompaniment
of the Survey Commissioner
letter No 320 of 30th ultimo
is forwarded to The Secretary
of the Chief Commissioner
B. S. S. S.
Survey Commissioner
Mysore

Section	<i>huel</i>
File No	
Serial No	

1878

Government of Mysore
Revenue

To The Survey & Settlement Commr.
" Commr., Nagar Division
" Suptt. Revenue Survey
" Suptt. of Inam Settlements

Dated 17th April
Despd
Recd

No. 406
7

15 Copies despd
1 To apts Secy
2 addl Secy & Amine Commr
1 attached to draft
29 Reserve
48

17-4-78
15/

Sanctioning the intro-
-duction of the survey
rates of assessment into
the Havaledurga Taluk
with effect from 1878.

Letter No 320, dated 30:
March 1878 from the
Survey Commissioner with
enclosures.

Order thereon:-

The Survey and
Settlement Commissioners
submit proposals for the
revision of assessment
of the Kavaledurga Talu
~~which is the only one re~~
maining unsettled in the
Chimoga District ~~of the~~
~~Agar Division.~~

The Taluk covers an
area of 476 Square Miles
exclusive of a ~~small~~ tract
lying between it and Soud
Parana. This boundary
dispute will be shortly
settled, in accordance with
the recent orders from the
Government of India, by a
Joint Commission from
Mysore and Madras.

According to the

Survey Commissioner
of Mysore Anderson,
to be with C. Justice
to be with C. Justice
- may be
from the

Statistical return Class VII,
 No. 1, the Government
 Villages are ————— 746
 Jodi ————— 3
 Sarvamangem ————— 1
 Aravasi Cottar ————— 56
Total. 806.

4. During the Inam Settlement of the Taluk, the last 3 Classes of Villages were treated as Minor Inams. In consequence of this arrangement and of the absorption of 6 Government Villages into the adjoining ones, the Taluk now, according to the Survey, contains 17 Nagaries embracing 743 Government Villages and 1 Inam Village making a total of 744 Villages. The Commissioner is requested to adopt the above figures in the Annual Statements to be submitted to this Office until the amalgamation of the isolated Villages referred to in para 32 of the Survey Superintendent's report takes place. The Survey Superintendents

for

Proposals for revising village boundaries, and Shambhogs' Charges will be awaited.

5. The population amounts to 38,429 souls and gives a low average of 81 to the Square Mile.

6. The revenue administration was hitherto based on the "Chist" and "Durg" systems which will cease with the introduction of the Survey rates.

The Collections of the Taluk, exclusive of remissions, and Sharabaki for 1875-76, amount to Rupees 1,30,076. The Survey assessment fixed on the Occupied lands, amounts to Rupees 1,33,983, showing an increase of Rupees 3,907, or about 3 per cent.

7. The extent of Occupied land, according to the accounts, is not given, as the Chief Commissioner concludes it is impossible to do so considering the intricacies of the "Durg"

system.

9. There is only one whole Inam Village (Keghatti) held on Jodi tenure which has been subjected to a Valuation Survey. Excluding this Village the Survey Department have classified and assessed the Government ~~lands~~ ^{Villages} as follows:-

		in Acres	in Rupees
Arable.	Government Occupied	32,010	1,33,983
	" Waste	9,767	9,816
	Total.	41,777	1,43,799
	Inam (alienated lands)	18,271	63,643
	Total.	60,048	2,07,442
Unarable {	Unclassified waste lands, roads, Villages, sites, &c.	2,42,724	
	Total.	3,02,772	2,07,442

10. The Villages have been divided into 3 groups & the maximum rates proposed for dry, wet and garden lands are shown under:-

Group	No. of Villages	Maximum dry Crop rates	Maximum rice rates	Maximum Garden rates
1	214	1	6	20
2	356	12	5-8	18
3	173	8	5	16

The maximum and the

Description of Land	Gauhs	Kavale Durga		Kaga	
		Maximum rate	Average rate	Maximum rate	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6
Garden	I	20	15-2-7	18-4-4	10-1
	II	18	13-6-3	15-4-4	10-1
	III	16	13-2-6	15-4-4	9-4
Rice	I	6-4-4	2-15-6	5-8-4	2-1
	II	5-8-4	2-12-6	5-4-4	2-1
	III	5-4-4	2-7-2	4-4-4	2-9
Dry Crop	I	1-4-4	4-6-2	4-12-4	4-4
	II	4-12-4	4-4-6	4-8-4	4-2
	III	4-8-4	2-11-4	4-8-4	4-1

average rates of a settlement
of Kavale Durga Taluk

are, as shown in the annex, somewhat higher than those of Nagar Taluk, but the Chief Commissioner considers the rates now proposed are, on the whole, fair.

The Inams, according to Survey valuation, are estimated at Rupees 63,643, out of which about Rupees 53,078 worth will be confirmed on payment of quit Rent, and Rupees 10,565 worth reserved as Ordinary Government land. The Survey Commissioner estimates a further gain of Rupees 1500 to 2000 ~~Rupees~~ by the conversion and allocation of Inams in Murgs.

The Survey Superintendent suggests to reserve the Murgs, after the settlement according to their individual merits and, on rates not equivalent to those obtaining in previously settled Malnad Taluk, seems to

: objectionable.

4. The proposals for
the settlement of the Taluk
which have been generally
reported to by the Revenue
officers, appear to the Chief
Commissioner to have been
well considered, and he
accordingly sanctions their
adoption with effect from
1878-79, under the usual
guarantee for 30 years

To

Secretary

The Survey and Settlement Commission

" Commission Nagpur Division.

Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Superintendent of Income Settlements.

G. R. S. 70]

Government of H. H. the
Maharaja of Mysore.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT.

REQUISITION FOR PAPERS.

Section

Printed copy of

B

your order no: 406

Filed

17.4.1878

Deposit

File No.